

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1856.

We are happy to be able to chronicle in this issue, the arrival of the first whaler this season from the north, the whaler *Zenas Coffin*, Capt. J. E. Rose, of Nantucket, having entered his port on Saturday morning the 9th inst. The arrival of the first whaler, especially if she brings a good report, and has had good luck, always imparts a buoyancy to our market, which has passed the dull and quiet summer's trade. Capt. Rose comes in with his vessel well filled, and though he has seen but a few ships, brings a very good report. He arrived on the Kodiac ground about the middle of May, and cruised principally between lat 54 and 55 and longitude 143 and 147, taking one whale in May, five in June, and two in July, leaving the ground July 14. The bulk of the Kodiac fleet he thinks must have cruised about one hundred miles west of him, and a little north of the Fox Islands. The *Jefferson* and *Neva*, both of which were nearly full, he thinks will be along in a few days, and will probably furnish fuller reports from the remaining vessels. Capt. Rose will remain a few weeks, and sail for home, via New Zealand perhaps.

In looking over the arrivals of whalers for the past five years, we find that our first ship this year, is two weeks earlier than usual. We give the dates for the past five years, at Honolulu. Aug. 23, 1852—at 10 Chas Phelps, full from Kodiak. Aug. 24, 1853—"Polar Star," 500 blbs from do. Sept. 26, 1854—"Polar Star," 500 blbs from do. Aug. 31, 1855—"Zenas Coffin," full from Kodiak. Aug. 9, 1856—"Zenas Coffin," full from Kodiak.

During the past week there has been no arrival or departure of a merchantman, though several vessels with cargoes are now looked for, and will probably be in before the close of the month. An auction sale takes place this morning at the store of B. W. Felt at which a large assortment of merchandise suited to the Island trade will be sold.

In our market we note some improvement, and considerable transactions have taken place in sugars, Tens and Rice, mostly imported by the *Empire* from Melbourne.

RICE.—500 bags of Manila at auction at 61¢ 5/16. FISH.—60 doz. three-hooped sold by Messrs. & Co. at \$1 25¢ 1/4. PANTS.—6 doz. White Drill and Fancy Pants at \$12 00¢ @ \$13 50¢ per doz.

TEAS.—We notice considerable sales of fine Pouchong in half boxes at 26¢ 3/4, per lb., but holders are firm at the latter figure. Sales at auction on the 12th 5 boxes 12 lbs each Souchong, at 40¢ 1/2.

CIGARS.—100,000 Manila Cigarettes No. 2, sold on private terms.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco	July 10
Panama, N. G.	June 15
New York	June 20
London	June 20
Paris	June 1
Hongkong	Apr 30
Sydney, N. S. W.	May 20
Tahiti	May 20

Ships Mails.

For San Francisco, per *Vaquero*, uncertain.
For Lahaina, on Friday and also Saturday.
For Kauai, per *Dolphin*, Friday next.
For Kaula, Saturday 4 P. M.
For Hilo, per *Lihilo*, on Saturday 4 P. M.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8.—Sch *Kamamalu* from Hilo, Hawaii, with cargo of 9—Am wh ship *Zenas Coffin*, Rose, from Kodiak, 2400 blbs wh, 800 lbs bone.
10—Sch *Kamehameha* and *Favorite*, both from Kahului, E. Maui.
11—Sch *Kamamalu*, from Hilo, Hawaii.
12—Sch *Dolphin*, from Koloa, Kauai.
13—Sch *Kialto*, King, from Lahaina.

POSTSCRIPT.

Reported expressly for the Commercial Advertiser. Telegraph Hill—6 o'clock, A. M., Thursday.—A large clipper ship in sight about 15 miles beyond Diamond Head, studding sails set. Probably the *Ceylon*, 122 days from Bost.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7.—Sch *Maria*, Peterson, for Kauai.
7—Sch *Sally*, Fountain, for Kauai.
8—Sch *Manoahua*, for Hilo, Hawaii.
8—Sch *Kialto*, King, for Lahaina, Maui.
9—Sch *Lahaina*, for Lahaina.
11—Sch *Excel*, Chadwick, for Lahaina.
12—Sch *Favorite*, Hall, for Lahaina.

MEMORANDA.

The clipper ship *Flying Cloud*, we notice by the N. Y. Tribune of June 20, put in to Rio Janeiro, May 11, for repairs, having lost her rudder, spars, sails, etc. She was bound from New York to San Francisco.

Capt. Rose, of the wh ship *Zenas Coffin*, has kindly furnished the following memoranda of vessels heard from and spoken by him:

SPOKEN.

May 6—Montauk, French, of Sag Harbor, clean.
27—New England, Smith, N. L., 3 whales.
June 17—Tanner, Winslow, N. B., 1 whale.
Am ship *Enterprise*, Brown, N. B., 400 blbs.
HEARD FROM.
July 5—Jefferson, Hunting, Sag Harbor, 8 whales wanting one only.
8—Neva, Hand, Greenport, done well, but could not learn what she had taken.
6—Scotland, Smith, of N. B., 500 blbs.
6—Chas. Carroll, Rutchin, N. L., 1000 blbs.
June 8—Wm. T. Smith, S. H., 1 whale.
May—Jas. Andrews, Mogul and Arab had nothing.
Ship *Arab*, of F. H. Capt. Copeland, lost one of her boats and a boatsteerer, and her second mate was injured.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Br. sh. *Gambin*, from London, via Tahiti, sailed April 6.
U. S. ship of War *John Adams*, Boutwell, from San Francisco.
French Frigate *Zemachuse*, from Panama, June 15, via Punta Arenas.
Am bark *Yankee*, Smith, to leave San Francisco, about Aug. 3.
Br. bark *Cynthia*, Johnson, from Puget Sound, with lumber to Johnson & Co. Sailed about July 15.
Br. bark *Avery*, Jelland, from Liverpool May 1st, assorted mdze, to R. C. Johnson, New York.
Am ship *Ceylon*, Bassett, from Boston, April 13, as'd mdze to B. W. Field.
Br. brig *Oahu*, Wolfe, from Bremen, Apr. 8, assorted cargo to Schlegel & Co.
Hann. brig *Emma*, from Hamburg, as'd cargo to Krull & Moll.

VESSELS IN PORT.—AUG. 13.

Fr brig of war *Akibade*, Capt. de Marigny.
Am wh bark *George*, Downs, (in charge of the Marshal).
Br schooner *Allice*, R. Clouston, Agent.
Am schooner *Vaquero*, Newell, soon for San Francisco.
Am brigantine *Glencoe*, discharging lumber.
Am wh ship *Zenas Coffin*, Rose, recruiting.

Coasters in Port.

Schooner *John Dunlop*, Canidae, soon for Maui.
Kauaiwhi, soon for Hawaii.
"Kinoole, soon for Hawaii.
"Lihilo, Thurston, soon for Hilo.

Movements of Coasters.

Sch *Rialto* will probably be in from Lahaina this morning.
Sch *Ka Moi*, from Kahului and Lahaina Saturday.
Sch *Mary*, from Kaula due to-day or to-morrow.
Sch *Haailio*, from Kona, Hawaii, about next Wednesday.

DEATH.

At Makawao, August 8, aged about 50 years, Z. KAUWAO, Esq., Circuit Judge of Lahaina, and member of the Legislature of 1855. Mr. Kauwao has long been known as a prominent politician and orator, and wherever known sustained a character for integrity and open-heartedness, rarely surpassed by his countrymen.

In some places on the Austrian military frontiers one-fifth of the entire population has been carried off by the cholera. In the village of Lukovdov one third of the inhabitants fell victims.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

Persons desirous of mailing papers, can procure them at our counter neatly done up in wrappers, six copies for 50 cents, or fourteen copies for a dollar.

TERMS.—Six Dollars per annum.

In order to accommodate our native subscribers, six months subscription, (\$3) will be received for the Hawaiian Edition.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Lahaina, Maui. C. S. BARTOW, Esq.
Makawao, E. Maui. L. S. TORBERT, Esq.
Hilo, Hawaii. Capt. J. WORTH
Kauai, Hawaii. Capt. JAS. A. LAW
Kona, Hawaii. THOS. H. PARIS, Esq.
Koloa, Kauai. Dr. J. W. SMITH
San Francisco, Cal. L. P. FISHER, Esq., Mar. Ex.
New Bedford and U. S. B. LINDEY, Esq. Ship List.

Copies of our paper for July 31st and Aug. 7th can be procured at our counter ready for mailing, per "Vaquero."

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

GOVERNMENTS resemble individuals in some respects, but especially in that they have characters to maintain. An individual who conducts all his affairs with prudence and good faith establishes for himself a reputation as extensive as his name becomes known. His word and his name in his business transactions are relied on as the best security between man and man. But let him depart from the line of strict honesty and faith, let him once take advantage of the technicalities which he may turn in his favor to the detriment of his fellows, and confidence in him becomes impaired—his credit begins to waver. So it is with Governments. The prosperity or ruin of a state depends in a great measure on its administration. If honesty, integrity and justice are the paramount principles which govern its executive officers, a general confidence will be reposed in it at home and abroad. If, on the other hand, ill faith, dishonesty or injustice are allowed to enter into its acts and control the deliberations of its ministry a general want of faith and loyalty in it will as surely ensue as light follows darkness.

"It is a singular fact," says a sterling writer in a New York paper, "that in all semi-civilized and heathen countries business is transacted almost entirely without credit. To pay down is the rule, to give credit the exception. In proportion as man ascends in the scale of refinement, intellectual development, and moral culture, he has a foundation of character on which his neighbor can rest with security. Thus elevated, he is worthy to be respected, honored, and trusted. In no more tangible way can we show that we repose confidence in another, than to place in his hands our money or our property. One step higher than any other man stands the Christian, and his religious principle is everywhere acknowledged, (other things being equal) as the truest basis of confidence and credit. He may be poor, but if he is a man of real honest character—not a deceiver, he is worthy to be trusted. If however, he is ever so good, morally, but has no capacity for business, (and there are thousands of such) he cannot safely be entrusted with our property. But if he possesses both wealth and character, he is a man of business, and as such, should be avoided. No one would think of trusting a pickpocket, a midnight assassin, or a notorious liar, whatever his pecuniary responsibility might be. New Zealand, Patagonia, or any other community of barbarians, would meet with poor success in negotiating a loan in Wall street, not because they are poor, but because they will cheat, steal, or murder if they think they can thereby promote their own interests. A man of princely wealth may come to New York, stop at one of our 'fashionable up-town hotels,' ride in his carriage, jingle his money perpetually, and yet if he is known to be a defaulter, everybody (except the sheriff) will say with regard to him, 'hands off.' We have thus shown that real integrity of character is the only true basis of credit. Without such a basis, no individual, State or Nation can have high commercial standing. This is a fundamental law, inherent in the very constitution of the universe, and a law of God."

During the past week there has been some excitement in town, occasioned by the relicensing of the *Royal Hotel* on the Bethel square. The issuing of this license is considered to be an act of bad faith on the part of the Government and an open violation of pledges given by it to the *Sailor's Home Society*, a society that embraces a vast majority of the merchants and foreign residents on these Islands, Government officers included, the captains, officers and crews of a large portion of the whaling and merchant fleet visiting this port, and the friends of seamen in various parts of the world.

The history of the affair is this. On the 3rd of May, 1855, while the trustees of the *Sailor's Home* were deliberating on a plan of an edifice for the Home, it was brought to their knowledge that other parties were making arrangements to erect a Hotel and drinking Saloon upon an adjoining lot in the same square. The trustees immediately made known to the Minister of the Interior their desire that no house should be licensed to retail intoxicating liquors in such close proximity or even on the same block.

On the 8th of the same month the Minister repitted to the trustees a courteous letter in which he stated that he had taken counsel in relation to the matter, and although he felt himself compelled to grant the license applied for, on the ground of its having been promised by the Clerk of the department to Mr. Maxey, it should be only for one year from July 1st, 1855, and that it was his intention not to renew it after that period. Of the above determination of the Minister, Mr. Maxey was also notified under the same date, a copy of the Minister's letter to him being enclosed to the trustees. The Minister also advised the trustees to petition the King and Privy Council to pass an ordinance forbidding any future licenses on that square. A memorial to this effect was presented to the King and Privy Council signed by all the trustees. This was responded to, verbally, by one of the King's Ministers, who assured the trustees that such an ordinance had been passed by the Privy Council, forever forbidding the Minister of the Interior to grant any licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Bethel square.

With the above assurances from the Government, Mr. Maxey erected his building and called it "The

Royal Hotel." The trustees also erected theirs at an expense of \$14,000 and called it the "Sailor's Home." Both parties were fully assured what the future action of the Government was to be upon the question which each doubtless considered a matter of vital importance to their success. It was in a great measure with reliance on the faith of the Government to keep its pledge, that from the time when the house was expected to be in operation, and forever afterwards, no liquor or beer licenses should be granted on that square, that the Board of Trustees decided to continue the erection of the Home along side of the *Royal Hotel*.

During the last week, the license of this Hotel has been renewed, contrary to the word of the Minister, and in violation of the pledges and good faith of the Government. The trustees have remonstrated with the Government, but the only reply they get is to the effect that the license has been granted for another year "on the grounds that it was on the assurance 'Mr. Maxey received from this office that the lot 'where the Hotel now stands was within the limits 'prescribed by law for the sale of spirituous liquors, 'that he purchased that lot, &c."

If then the Minister knew those limits, he knew also that within those limits he was authorized to license, not "compelled," and having bound himself by a solemn promise to a respectable body of fifteen men including the Minister of Finance, the Chancellor of the Kingdom, one of the Associate Justices and others, Merchants of Honolulu, not to license, after July 1, 1856, we ask why under the sun has he broken his promise? If the King and Privy Council did in May, 1855, pass a solemn resolution not to grant another license on the Bethel square, as the *Sailor's Home* was to be erected there by the trustees, after being officially informed of that resolution, we ask why did the Privy Council violate their engagement and abuse the faith of the Government on the 5th day of August, 1856.

No one surely can find fault with Mr. Maxey for asking from the Government what he deemed his right and privilege. We should probably have done the same thing if placed in his circumstances. But the Ministry should have borne in mind that the faith of the Government is too sacred to pawn away for the paltry sum of one thousand dollars. Some of the members of the *Sailor's Home Society* have expressed themselves warmly against continuing the building for the purposes for which it was erected, and maintain that as the Government has shown a disposition to head-off the concern, it may at any time, without one word of premonition, "repeal" its charter, or "repeal" the resolution granting the land on which it stands. They go further and say, let the building be sold for a hotel, let the Minister of the Interior continue the laudable plan of filling the treasury at the expense of the public credit; let bar rooms be opened from cellar to loft, and let Jack for once have a "glorious time," and let a broad black flag of ill-faith float from its ridge, inscribed with letters of emerald green "Hotel de Folle."

We sincerely regret that this affair has occurred just at this time when the Government are in want of funds to carry on the public works now in progress. They want a credit of \$50,000 at home, and of as much more abroad upon the promise to pay off the Minister of Finance and the Privy Council. But a discerning public will not be able to perceive why a promise to pay may not as readily be violated as those promises and pledges which we have made the subject of these remarks. The faith of the public in the credit of the Government, we are sorry to say, is shaken.

The facts which have come to our knowledge in connection with this affair, warrant us in the belief that Prince Lot, acting Minister of the Interior, is the firm friend of the *Sailor's Home*, and that the step which has been taken by him, was not taken without much reluctance, and only at the urging of Mr. Wyllie, whose name has not appeared in public in this connection. The public have the right therefore to demand from the Prime Minister and adviser of the King some explanation of this transaction which may work a lasting detriment to the credit of the Kingdom. They have the right to ask why the future hopes and credit of the country have been placed in such peril. They have the right to demand why the measure was carried at an informal meeting of the Privy Council, if such was the case, and why the business at that session was transacted in English, when only two foreigners were present. They have the right to demand why and how the remonstrances of one or two noble chiefs at that session were silenced. They have the right also to demand whether the Privy Council have the power to make and annul at its pleasure ordinances affecting the rights of a large portion of the community and the credit of the nation without any publicity of their acts. They therefore demand of Mr. Wyllie some explanation of this matter, or in default thereof they have a right to inquire why the affairs of the Kingdom are placed in irresponsible hands.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The schooner *Maria*, left the harbor about 4 P. M., last Thursday in fine style, having on board the King, Queen, and their suite. The schooner *Sally*, accompanied the *Maria*, as did also five other of our famous "mosquito fleet," among which we noticed the yacht *Shoal Waier* kept her credit good, distancing all her competitors, and even passing the *Maria* herself, which has heretofore been considered our best sailer. As the *Maria* passed the brig of war *Alciade*, a royal salute was fired from the latter.

One of the pleasantest juvenile reunions, which we remember ever having witnessed, "happened" at the residence of A. B. Bates, Esq., on Friday last. The spot seems to have been originally designed by nature for pic-nics. About one hundred children assembled on the premises, and nearly as many "children of larger growth" were present. The entertainment was got up by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, whose tact in catering for juveniles it would be difficult to surpass.

DROWNED IN THE CHANNEL.—Some weeks since two natives and a woman, embarked on a canoe of six fathoms in length, from the western side of Oahu, intending to cross the channel to Kauai. Recent news from Niihau states that the canoe had been drifted

ashore on that island, much broken, but with its mast and sails still in it. There appears no doubt that the canoe must have been capsized in the channel and the natives drowned. This canoe had been brought across the channels all the way from Hawaii. In former days when canoes were built larger, and were more skillfully managed than now, it was not at all uncommon to cross the channel between Oahu and Kauai.

THE WEATHER, &c.—The past few days have been intensely warm, the sun falling at meridian with a scorching power. Complaints of the drought come in from all parts of the Islands—pasture, especially on the leeward side of the Islands is becoming very scarce. We hear nothing definite as yet from the volcano. A correspondent at Kona, Hawaii, under date of Aug. 7, writes: "There must be great action on Mauna Loa at this time, from the smoke we now have and have had for the past ten days, but we hear nothing new. It is very dry throughout this district." Another correspondent from East Maui, writes that the whole Island was enveloped in smoke.

CANE BURN.—We learn by passengers from East Maui, that some fifteen acres of fine sugar cane on the plantation of A. H. Spencer, Esq., were burned last week. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Both Mr. Spencer's and Mr. Torbert's mills were grinding the cane taken from the former plantation, as it was feared other attempts would be made to destroy the crop.

A fine shower fell on Tuesday night, as cool and refreshing as ever visited our parched-up town. Every body stopped dreaming for a moment to enjoy the patter of the rain on the shingles and from the eaves, and then dropped asleep again. The only regret expressed was that it did not keep on raining till morning. But the season is returning when we can look for occasional showers at night and Kona rains.

The last U. S. Mail was received by the *Fanny Major*, four weeks ago last Tuesday. The *Yankee* will be due here by next Monday or Tuesday, and will probably bring the United States Mails of June 20th, and July 5th, with dates from London to about June 20th.

THE VAQUERO.—The decision of Justice Robertson, on the motion made by the Counsel on the part of this vessel to dissolve the attachment was not rendered yesterday, Judge R. wishing to consult with the Chief Justice on some points of the question before rendering it. The decision will probably be received from Kahuku early on Saturday morning. If the *Vaquero* is released, she will probably sail early in the week.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

KOLOA, Aug. 9th 1856.
DEAR SIR:—The schooner *Maria* passed here yesterday (Friday) A. M. for Wainane, and since then five or six smaller crafts have passed in the same direction. A native man has arrived from Wainane, and reports that the King and his company landed Friday A. M. with a salute from the guns of the old Fort, spent the day on shore, and at evening sailed for Niihau and the adjacent islands.

We had smoky, hazy weather here all last week, very much as described in the *Commercial Advertiser*. The air is clear now, but the weather continues very dry. I was at Hanalei a few days since, and I have never seen the roads between that place and this so dusty, nor the streams so low, nor vegetation so thoroughly parched, for the last fourteen years.

ADDRESS.

OF J. F. B. MARSHALL, PRES. R. H. A. S. CO.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—

It is rendered my duty under our Constitution to make the Annual Report of the state of our Society, its transactions, and its prospects.

At our last annual meeting, the Hon. W. L. Lee, at that time, our esteemed and efficient President, was absent on a mission to the U. S., which had for its principal object the negotiation of a Treaty of Reciprocity, that should relieve us of the heavy duties now imposed on some of our principal productions, and thus give a much needed stimulus to Hawaiian agriculture.

As you are already aware, that mission was eminently successful, and the treaty now only awaits the action of the U. S. Senate to go into effect. I am assured by Mr. Lee, that the Treaty will without doubt be ratified by the Senate. It is hoped and believed that its operation will attract foreign capital to our shores, which, by developing more fully the agricultural resources of the Islands, shall create a large export, and thus raise this nation from its present torpid condition to a state of comparative prosperity.

The past year has been one of almost unprecedented financial embarrassment in this community, and though the commercial interests have been the most seriously affected, yet the agricultural interests have also heavily suffered.

The great depreciation in the prices of improved Real Estate, both in town and country, is an indication that the evil is deeply seated and will not speedily be removed. Our Society has felt in no slight degree, the benumbing influence of the general depression; and we meet to-day under circumstances of great discouragement, and with prospects dimmed and clouded.

From various causes, we have been deprived of the counsel and aid of several of our earliest and most efficient members; and in a small community like this, the loss of even one advocate is seriously felt. The Hon. W. L. Lee, who may be termed the founder of this Society, who was for five years its President, and was energetic and untiring in his efforts in its behalf, is now prevented by confirmed ill health from aiding us with his counsel and his presence. God grant that such a measure of health at least may be restored to him, as will enable him to continue his valuable labors in this community, for I know that without the ability to be useful to his fellow men, life itself will become a burden to him.

Another of our first members and zealous supporters has been taken from us. Stephen Reynolds, Esq., one of our oldest residents, and who was long one of our wealthiest citizens, driven to the verge of bankruptcy by pecuniary embarrassments, has become a lunatic. His charities were ample, and many have found in him a "friend in need." We can only hope for his speedy restoration.

Others of our most efficient members have been compelled by pecuniary difficulties to give up agricultural pursuits, and abandon their "hard fought fields," at enormous sacrifices, to seek some more remunerative occupation. The sugar plantation of Mr. Reynolds on Maui, on which he had expended nearly

seventy thousand dollars, has been sold for seventeen thousand dollars. The fine plantation of L. L. Torbert, Esq., on Maui, on which so much capital and labor had been expended, was forced off at auction at a proportionate sacrifice. The coffee estate of G. Rhodes & Co., on Kauai, has also been sold at great loss.

The great loss at which these Estates have been sold, does not arise from any falling in the profits of the business, for I consider that the prospects of sugar and coffee planters were never better than now; but from the great lack of capital to purchase such estates, the Estates themselves, were embarrassed by heavy debts, the interest on which swallowed up all the profits. They are now owned by men of capital who can hardly fail to reap large returns for their investments.

The Hawaiian Steam Flour Co., has also been compelled to sell out at a loss, to a new company who are carrying on the business with vigor, and with good prospects. The Flour now manufactured is of superior quality and commands a ready sale. At present all our wheat is raised on East Maui, but it is believed that there are lands on Hawaii which are adapted to the grain, and the company are taking measures to extend its cultivation.

I think that a close examination of the history of sugar, coffee, and wheat growing at these Islands, will show that it can and will be made profitable. The instances of failure correspondents have been too numerous, and which have brought such enterprises into disfavor, if examined into will be found to have been caused either by the choice of unsuitable localities, mismanagement, or lack of capital. If, instead of being discouraged by such failures, we make use of the lessons which they furnish, and avoid the errors which caused them, I think the future will show that success will prove to be the rule rather than as heretofore, the exception.

The Board of Managers, during the past year, has made several attempts to introduce insectivorous birds, but thus far, without success. I have strong hopes however, that Mr. Bartlett, the Deputy Collector of this port, who is now absent on a voyage to Oahu, will succeed in procuring some of these very desirable immigrants. The Board furnished him with funds for this purpose, and authorized him to incur any additional expense necessary to accomplish the object.

We have also sent funds to Australia, to O. G. to procure the kind of Dr. Hill's distillation, and Mr. Ferd. Mueller, Esq., is now one of our own corresponding members, for the purchase of certain desirable plants and seeds, but the *Vaquero*, by which vessel they were sent has not yet returned, and the funds have not been ready for selection.

I wish to say a word in reference to this "permanent fund," some have thought it unwise to let it accumulate, thinking it should be expended in the introduction of new stock. The Government as I have already stated, have allotted to the Society, fifty acres of land, which are now ready for selection, for the purpose of a public nursery, in which rare and desirable plants and trees could be propagated for distribution, and experiments could be tried, at the expense of the Society, that might prove of benefit to the planter, farmer and gardener. To make such use of this land, we need the means to enclose and clear it, and if possible to build a suitable dwelling house for the use of the superintendent. We must also have the means to pay the laborers employed, as even if the nursery should eventually pay its way, it would not be for one or two years. This is one reason why it is desirable to create a permanent fund. Another reason is that even if the fund were not to be employed for the above purpose, still it is very desirable to have an income in addition to what is raised by subscription, fees, or the Government donation that shall increase our means of usefulness.

Mr. H. A. Widenmann, of Grove Farm, Kauai, has commenced the manufacture of kukui oil, and has produced a very superior article, which Mr. Archibald, in his report from that island, considers to be very excellent for burning, second only to the best sperm oil. As the article is sold in Honolulu at one dollar per gallon, one half the price of sperm oil, if it proves to be equal to Mr. Archibald's opinion, it will doubtless command a ready sale, and be a valuable production. It is also an excellent paint oil. I would refer you to the samples of kukui oil, which will be exhibited by Dr. Frick, as specimens of what can be produced from this valuable nut.

The Manufacture of Soap has been commenced by Messrs M. R. Pucker & Co., who seem determined to triumph over every obstacle to success. The soap made by them owing to the quality of the tallow and some of the ingredients used in its manufacture, is said to be superior to any imported soap. Success to all such enterprises. They add to the wealth of the country and should be encouraged.

Our countrymen have commenced this month, year of the existence. It is well to enquire if its present organization and system has proved to be the one best adapted to secure and promote the great objects for which it was instituted. In what respects it has failed, and in what respects it has succeeded, and what have been the obstacles that have caused such failure.

To my mind it is clear that the great, and at present almost insurmountable obstacle to the complete success of the Society, is the isolation of the Agriculturists from each other, and the difficulty of communication, especially with Honolulu, the headquarters of the Society. "Lands interest" by a narrow and "abor each other," and though here, the lands are on good terms enough, yet we all without exception, abhor the "narrow truth." Our plantations and with few exceptions our farms are all on the Island of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, and the distance between these Islands and Oahu, the roughest sea to be found in the Pacific. In the absence of steam navigation, it is too much to expect of the agriculturists on those Islands, that they should come up to our Exhibitions, with their produce, which may be spoiled before it reaches Honolulu, and at a loss of time which they can ill afford. Still less can we expect them to trust valuable stock to the mercy of the winds and waves. Nor can we wonder, that when they come themselves, and see the produce and stock of quality much inferior to their own, receiving valuable premiums merely because the exhibitors location is convenient to the place of exhibition, that they should feel dissatisfied, and less interested in the Society. For various reasons, it is to be wondered at, that the exhibitors of the Society are men, and not by any means a fair exhibit, either of the capabilities of the Islands, or even of their actual productions. It is to be known that the Government have in last determined to provide a suitable steamer for inter-island navigation. But one vessel will not remedy this difficulty.

For the above and other reasons it seems to me highly desirable that we give up for the present, not only the annual exhibition, but the system of exhibitions, and take the place of premiums of plate, etc. As I have shown, and as experience has fully proved, the result is that the same parties, year after year, carry away most of the prizes which lose their value, while other members from living on other Islands, are unable to send in their produce, and the members of the society can enter the lists on terms of comparative equality, competition is destroyed, our exhibitions lose their interest, and dissatisfaction is created.

The Board of Managers are authorized by the Constitution to create native auxiliary societies, and committees on each island were appointed for this object, owing however to the apathy of the people and the difficulty of communication also, nothing in this way was accomplished. His Majesty however with a desire to awaken industrial habits, and promote agriculture among his people, that does him great honor, has taken the lead in the formation of the National Agricultural Society of which he is the President, from which we hope good results. The new society has for most cardinal wishes for its success. Our objects and interests are identical, and if the united efforts and wishes of the two societies can be crowned with success, a brighter day will dawn on Hawaii than any that has yet been seen in its history.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER.—We would caution store-keepers, and all who are in the way of taking silver money, to be on the lookout for a counterfeit rupee and American quarter, which have, within the past few days gained an extensive circulation. The rupees are evidently new, although bearing the date of 1840. They are much lighter than the genuine rupee, and can easily be detected if the attention is called to them. That they have obtained a general circulation there is no doubt, as we were informed yesterday by a seag vander that he had taken three in the course of the day. They appear to have been made here, and to be entirely new. The quarters are not so easy of detection, but may be known by a peculiar whiteness, which the genuine quarters do not possess.—*Alta California*.